

KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

G. W. Marlow, Editor.

Thursday, April 30, 1846.

Our thanks are due Jefferson Davis and Stephen Adams for Pub. Docs.

On Monday next an Election will be held at the Court House, for one Justice of the Peace and for Selectmen, for the town of Kosciusko. The citizens would do well to look to this, and select persons for Selectmen who are in favor of preserving Law, order and quiet within the place.

AN EDITOR IN LUCK.—The Louisiana Chronicle says:—We are pleased to learn that our brother of the Baton Rouge Gazette, J. R. Dufree has been elected Chief Magistrate of our future seat of Government.

ALL MOONSHINE.—The rumor that Mexico had declared war against the United States, and that the whole Mexican coast is in a state of blockade; also the rumor that Gen. Taylor had fought a battle with the Mexicans, in which the American army were defeated, and Gen. Taylor taken prisoner. How any one can have the hardihood to set afloat such stories is more than we can account for.

STATE UNIVERSITY.—The edifice of this institution, it would seem, has been commenced at last, or at least let out. The main building is to be 55 by 75 feet, three stories high. The Oxford Organizer of the 11th April, says:—The Executive Committee, composed of J. M. Howry, A. H. Pegues and I. N. Davis, met in this place, according to previous notice, on the 7th instant, to receive bids for contracts on the University buildings. The principal building was contracted for, and we doubt not the work will be vigorously prosecuted. We understand that the brick work will be finished and the edifice covered by December next.

Election.

RAVENS ISLAND.—There is no choice by the people for Governor and Lieut. Governor, which will therefore depend upon the Legislature. The vote for Governor stands thus:

Dimon, Law and order,	7464
Jackson, Liberation,	7291
Scattering, about	300
The Legislature stands,	
Senate—Law and order	19
“ Liberation	12
House—Law and order	43
“ Liberation	25

CONNECTICUT.—There is no choice for Governor. The vote in all but two towns, which last year gave a democratic plurality of 12 votes, stand thus:

Judge Bissel, whig,	26,762
Isaac Toucey, dem,	26,179
Scattering, about	1,865

The Senate will probably stand 9 whigs to 12 democrats; the House, so far as heard from stands, whigs 78, democrats 97, no choice 45. Most of the towns in which there is no choice gave majorities for the whig candidate for Governor; but allowing these vacancies to be filled in accordance with the vote for Governor, and the democrats will yet have a majority of four in the House, and seven on joint ballot, so that they will elect all the State officers.

CINCINNATI.—The Municipal Election took place on the 6th inst., and resulted in a whig victory. The Councilmen stand, whigs 19, democrats 11.

ST. LOUIS.—The Natives swept every thing before them, electing fifteen out of eighteen Councilmen, and every other officer. The vote for Mayor stood,

Camden, (Native)	2645
Hawken, (Dem.)	2313

Camden's majority is 332, and the average majority of the ticket will exceed 500.

PORTLAND, ME.—No choice for Mayor. The vote stood, Greeley, (whig) 764, Holden, (dem.) 540, Adams, (Native) 514.

Approach and dissolution of Nature.

The following lines were penciled by Dr. J. A. Nasa, on Tuesday morning, April the 14th, 1846, while out on a gunning expedition with his friend B.

How beautiful and how lovely the morning. Not a cloud is seen upon the whole face of the blue arch of heaven. Nature is pouring forth her sweet, feeling and impressive strains of eloquence through the beautiful songs of the many variety of birds encircled by the voluminous foliage of the aspiring forest, and thundering forth her silent appeals of eloquence. The snow white corolla of the Dogwood, the Ginseng, the Balmoney, the violet, and others, have raised their wintry heads, and rolling off from the top of this mound into a green wilderness the vollied appeals of recuperative nature, are telling me this is no flattery, but the

counseling and impressive language of recuperative nature. The ugly and venomous looking toad that is skipping over the mound on which I sit, wears a precious jewel about its head, and is only a token of the approach of spring. Tongues are in the shrubs around my head, books are in the brook at my feet, sermons are pouring forth from the top of the lofty oak above my head, external nature is presenting itself to me this morning, both by feeling and perception. From the glow worm under my feet, to the altar fires that blaze in firmament of heaven, approaching verdure is seen and felt by all the phenomena of Nature that burst upon my delighted vision. Here I recognize the system of symmetry, sublimity and beauty. In the approach of spring I feel a sublimity terrific in its display, and tremendous in its consequences, speaking good in every thing. Sweet lecturer, whose delicious touch sheds on my mind the balm of comfort, thou hast sent me the exploring messenger with joy. Let me hail thee from that friendly grave, for thou hast made memory's relic of the past fresh and sweet to me.

The mound on which I write bespeaks both the approach and dissolution of Nature, and the ingenuity of former generations. The rough, strong and lofty *Alba* is indicative of the existence of mind & matter centuries ago. Who then occupied this mound? The untaught will miss, the purely taught will find, for each thing works its end and dissolution governs all—Nature has one fixed principle to urge, and one to restrain.

The bliss that heaven bestows on man through approaching Nature, none can speak except him who feels. Here I find it as practically impossible to add one word to the beautiful and impressive language of Nature, as it is to add color and beauty to the Rainbow, stretched across the blue arch of heaven. When the ripe colors soften and unite, approaching nature waits on my hand while I write, each bold figure lives big before my eyes, and here I muse and am not able to utter a word, for just as they begin to live, my view of creation fades away, and I am left without a thought.

But mellowing and unmolested years full perfection give, And I in future, will the treacherous colors of Nature give.

Yet, I am poor in fortune and in learning lean, but patience and resignation are the pillars on which I, a lump inclined to dissolution, stand.

How, by the force of one element breaking loose upon the rest, all the vanities of Nature, all the works of art, all the labors of men are reduced to nothing by dissolution, and another form and face of things, (as on this mound,) plain, simple, and every where the same, overspread the whole earth. Where are now the great empires of the world, their great imperial cities, their pillows, trophies and monuments of glory? We read in Nature's book of the dissolution of them all. Oh, what impressions this mound doth make on me. Who laid its foundation, who glorified themselves and lived deliciously on its top, and said in their hearts, we sit as queens and know no sorrow? But behold the hour of dissolution came upon them, they were wiped away from the face of this mound and buried in everlasting oblivion. Behold the dissolution of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose brows were encircled with an imperial diadem, his sword red with the blood of conquered nations, his eyes glaring on the fields he had devoted to plunder, his feet trampling on the necks of kings, his mind flowing with wrath, his heart swollen with the consciousness of power unknown by any before. He moved, he seemed and believed himself a God.—While at one extremity of Europe his ruthless legions drenched with loyal blood the arid soil of Spain, he marched with gigantic strides at the other extremities to round his vast dominions in the widest circle of the civilized world. Already he had pierced the Russian line of defence, already his hungry eagles were pouncing on his prey.

His arms were of iron, his breast of brass, but his feet were of clay. The forced principle of nature gave way to a superior dissolution. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of Nature. The labors of men may perish, (as doth this mound,) for like themselves they are often vanities and uncertainties; but the power of dissolution has kindled a blaze which has astonished and will yet astonish and amaze the nations of the world. We will see and feel its effects as long as talent and perception is vouchsafed to man, and until the last stare of heaven's holy light shall perish from the firmament.

Oh, life, thou art a galling load, A long, a rough, a weary road; For 'tis by force we receive it, And 'tis by force we lose it.

Foreign News.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS OVER THE OCEAN!

Arrival of the Pilot-Boat "Romer," with 5 days later news—Improvement in the Cotton and Corn Markets—the Oregon Question—Revolution in Poland—the American Flag in the Cove of Cork.

By the arrival of the pilot boat "Romer" at New York, on the morning of Saturday, the 11th inst., which vessel was sent out by the Tribune and Sun of New York, the North American and Ledger of Philadelphia, and the Baltimore Sun, we have dates from Liverpool to the 12th—five days later than previously received—and to the 11th from London. The packet ships *Adirondack* and *Queen of the West* had also arrived, with later dates than those brought by the *Northumberland*. The *Romer* arrived at Cork on the 6th ult., and remained there six days. The appearance of the *Romer* excited quite a sensation at Cork, and it would seem from the following announcement that she went into the Cove with some elate:

[From the Cork Reporter, March 10.]

AMERICAN SPIRIT.—A Small Mistake. It will be in the recollection of our readers that we announced on Saturday the arrival in Cove of a United States pilot schooner, 84 tons, direct from New York, having on board a gentleman, supposed to be the bearer of official despatches, who at once proceeded to London. On her arrival in Cove harbor, with the American flag flying at the mast-head, a lieutenant of H. M. S. Vanguard was despatched by order, as we understand, of the Admiral, to require that the flag should at once be taken down.

The captain of the W. J. Romer received the British officer with much courtesy, asked him down to the cabin, and having been made acquainted with the object of his visit, the American's reply was characteristic: "So long as I have an arm to pull a trigger, no man shall dare touch that flag." This prompt reply puzzled the "Britisher" not a little; he returned to his ship for further orders, and in a short time came back to the American officer with an ample apology, to the effect that seeing the vessel so small, the commander did not think that she was an American vessel, and that the flag of that nation had been used without authority. So the matter ended.

Later from Europe.

The packet ship *Northumberland* arrived at New York on the 8th inst., with papers to the 7th March.

The latest dates from the United States were to the 16th Feb., by a vessel arrived at Havre, carrying out the commencement of the debate on the Oregon question in the U. S. Senate.

The British Government were preparing to send out large reinforcements to India.

The steamer *Great Liverpool* from Gibraltar for England, was lost off Cape Finisterre on the 24th Feb.—three passengers were lost.

The hostile character of the intelligence received from Washington, via New York, is referred to by most of the Paris journals. Some of them calculated on hostilities between England and the United States. Others, *La Presse*, for example, think that after all, there will be no war. But the general feeling was one of apprehension.

The passage of the "notice" resolution in the House created much excitement in England, and is the subject of a long article in the *Times*. It is looked upon as an omen of war.

The military depots throughout England were very active. It is said that large reinforcements are immediately to be sent to India.

The *United Service Gazette*, of the 7th ult., states that the navy works in the dock yards had ceased, in consequence, probably, of the drafts upon the army for India.

Irish Coercion Bill.—In the House of Lords, March 6th, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Irish Coercion Bill. The consideration of the several clauses gave rise to much discussion, in the course of which Earl Grey attacked the Irish landlords as being the cause of the state of the country, through neglect of their duties.

Then clause 16 was read, making it a misdemeanor, punishable with transportation for fifteen years, for any person in a proclaimed district to be found out of his abode between one hour after sunset and sunrise.

Lord Grey moved an amendment, one year's imprisonment with or without hard labor, which was lost on a division.

The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and it was determined that the bill should be in force for three years from October next.

Daniel O'Connell and the Irish Coercion Bill.—A letter of Daniel O'

Connell dated at London, Feb. 27, and read at Conciliation Hall, denounces the new Coercion Bill as an "atrocious measure;" an "Algerine act—holding out the fiendish intention of being perpetual." O'Connell says the bill should be entitled "a bill to render life and property more insecure in Ireland, and to stimulate the people of that country to the commission of outrages and the perpetration of rebellion." The letter concludes thus:—

"There is one comfort—the attempt to continue the government of Ireland by means of coercion, with a refusal to do us just, is an additional stimulant to augment the numbers and increase the zeal of the Repealers. The demonstration is complete. There is no peace—no tranquility—no prosperity for Ireland, save in the Repeal of the Union, and the restoration of Irish nationality. Hurrah for the repeal."

FRANCE.—According to a letter from Algiers of the 25th ult., published by the *Toulonnais* of the 1st inst., the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier, and a reinforcement of 15,000 men, were expected in Africa to take part in the grand expedition against the Kabyles, in the course of spring.

The *Toulonnais* announces that the expedition to Madagascar has been definitively countermanded.

The insurrection in Poland is the principal foreign topic referred to in the journals and correspondence. That it would be almost immediately crushed was the leading belief in Paris, but it was universally conceded that if the insurgents should continue to resist for 10 or 15 days, the affair might take a more important turn.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—The German and French papers bring us numerous details of the progress of the insurrection in Poland. It is now certain that the insurrection extends over a large extent of country, and that it not only includes a great portion of the ancient kingdom of Poland and the republic of Cracow, but a great portion of Galicia, Volhynia, Lithuania and Podolia, and according to some accounts, of Hungary. It is not true, as has been stated by the German papers, that the Austrian and Prussian troops have succeeded in suppressing the insurrection. On the contrary, by the last accounts, the Austrians had been driven out of Cracow with considerable loss, and the Prussian troops were waiting on the frontiers for reinforcements, not considering it safe to attack the formidable force which the insurgents had at their disposal in Cracow. The Russians appear to have been taken quite by surprise by the insurrection, and they are so badly prepared to meet it, that by the latest accounts they had not been able to collect more troops on the frontiers near St. the scene of the revolt than five hundred infantry, and about one hundred Cossacks. The insurrection appears to have been well organized. It broke out at the same time, and on a fixed day, in the duchy of Posen, in Austrian Galicia, in Cracow, and in the adjoining Russian provinces. Posen appears to have been the head quarters of the insurrection, and it was from there that the emissaries went to the other provinces to prepare for the movement. The Polish refugees in France and England appear not to have taken direct part in the insurrection, and with the exception of one or two who have been taken prisoners, none were discovered in the country.

The insurrection, though checked to some extent, has not by any means been put down. The whole of the provinces are in a state of the greatest ferment. [From the Liverpool Times, March 10.]

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The extraordinary activity which prevails in all the dock yards, in overhauling and bringing forward frigates of the heaviest class, is very ominous, as these are precisely the vessels which will be required in a war with America. In addition to the 44 and 50 gun frigates already in commission, the following vessels of the same class are either preparing for commission or undergoing careful examination, namely: The *Gloucester*, a line-of-battle ship razed to a fifty gun frigate; the *Raleigh*, a fifty gun frigate; the *Southampton*, 50; the *Isis*, 44; the *Cornwall*, 50; the *Conquestador*, 50; the *Horatio*, 44; the *Constance*, 50; the *Portland*, 50; the *Java*, 50; and the *Alfred*, 50. There are already at sea the following vessels of this class: the *Gramus*, 50; the *Eagle*, 50; the *Me-lampus*, 44; the *Vindictive*, 50; the *Warspite*, 50; the *Vernon*, 50; the *Endymion*, 44; the *President*, 50; the *Winchester*, 50; and the *America*, 50.

The Polish Insurrection.—The events passing in Poland appear to have assumed a serious character, which is not disguised by the principal organs either of the Prussian or Austrian Government. The city of Cracow, the capital of Poland under the former kings, the descendants of Jagellons, had, according to those journals, for four days been the seat of a new government, entitled itself the "Provincial Government of the Polish Nation."

The *Gazette de Colondue* publishes the following letters from Breslau of the 26th and 27th ult. relative to the movements of the insurgents:

Breslau, Feb. 26 1845.—The insurgents have advanced as far as fifteen miles beyond Tarnow. The whole of the country people are enraged, because the Austrian Government has offered a premium on every head of a land owner brought in, which has encouraged the peasants to massacre 200 lords of manors. The same peasants are in the army of the insurgents. Travellers have seen a large corps of cavalry among the insurgents as well as numerous battalions of infantry, well armed and armed. By force of severe control Cracow is kept quiet. Political prisoners only have been set at liberty. The Prussian soldiers have not passed the frontier.

Breslau, Feb. 27, 1846.—I am informed that up to the 25th, the insurgents were in possession of Cracow. The Provincial Government, in anticipation of an attack on the 21st, by the Prussian troops, has ordered all the male inhabitants from 18 to 50 years of age, to take up arms in support of insurrection. A proclamation has been issued, exhorting the people to exertion, and promising abolition of all their grievances. The force of the insurgents in the city of Cracow is extremely formidable.

IRELAND.—Fatal collision with the Military.—Blood has been shed in Mayo. The election for a representative to supply the place of Mr. Mack Blake, commenced on Monday, and on Tuesday a party of the 8th Hussars were escorting a number of freeholders of Moore to the hustings, when at a mile from Castlebar, a number of the peasantry, from behind a wall, pelted them with stones, for the purpose of rescuing the freeholders.

Mr. Cruise, the stipendiary magistrate, ordered the military to fire, when a woman, leaving a family of 5 children, a young man 30 years of age, and another man were shot dead, and three mortally wounded.

A letter in Dublin, dated Castlebar, March 4th, states the number of killed to be 3, and of wounded 100. The military force consisted of parties of two regiments.

SCOTLAND.—On the 2d ultimo a tremendous hurricane burst upon Glasgow, and continued to the 3d. One large and several houses were blown down, several unroofed, and the shipping in the port suffered considerably.

The Cholera was making frightful ravages in Persia. It had penetrated nearly as far as Tehran.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—March 9. The cotton market opened with a fair inquiry, both from the trade and the exporters, which was freely met, until the arrival of the New York packet on Monday, when many holders withdrew their stocks, and an advance of 4d. per lb was generally obtained, at which improvement the market had closed firmly. Speculators have taken 5150 American and 850 Surat, and exporters 2400 American. There is not much animation to-day, but the market is very steady at the rates of last Friday. The sales amount to 5000 bales, including 500 for export. The sales on Friday were 5000 bales, on Saturday 3000, 10th.—Sales to-day are 2000 bales.

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION.—Heavy rains on the 28th of March, accompanied with a rapid melting of the ice in the rivers of Maine, produced the most disastrous effects along the Kennebec & Penobscot rivers. The ice being suddenly broken up on the Kennebec, could not pass off, but blocked up the river so as to retard the current of the water. Several towns were inundated, store-houses, mills and other property swept away. On the Androscoggin river the little village of Livermore Falls was completely destroyed. The ice obstructed the river, and the water rose so suddenly as barely to give the inhabitants time to escape with their lives. Had it been in the night, they probably would have all been carried away. In one hour, it is stated, seventeen dwellings, stores, shops and mills, with all their contents, were carried off or demolished, and the work of destruction was still going on. At Bangor, on the Penobscot, the water filled the whole town up to the second story. A whole block of buildings was swept away, together with several bridges and store-houses on the wharves. Some lives were lost, and by the last accounts more than \$1,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed. The water was rising at the last accounts.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—*Astor Line.*—It is reported that Mr. William B. Astor is about to establish a line of four steamers between New York and Liverpool, at an outlay of one million of dollars, under the superintendence of Mr. Junius Smith.